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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

To-day-Good Friday.

This is the form of the ordinance dopted by the Board of Aldermen on March 24 and approved by the Mayor on March 30 as to the official or quasi-official observance of the religious fast of Good Friday:

"Resolved. That the heads of the several depart nents of the Government of the city of New York be and they are hereby requested to close their respective offices on Good Friday, April 10, 1903, and all other offices not by law required to be kep open for the transaction of public business to be osed on said day."

Practically, except as prevented by State or Federal statutes prohibiting the closing of public offices, banks or courts to-day, Good Friday will be observed in New York by the general suspension of official business.

In the field of trade and finance, except in banks and by transportation and telegraph companies, Good Friday will be observed, if not generally, at least in so many individual cases as greatly to diminish the volume and restrict the character of the business done.

A few years ago theatres, notably Daly's and the Lyceum, observed the day by closing, but we observe by their announcements that they will be open as usual on other days. The observance of Good Friday by the churches will be more general, however, than ever before, even religious denominations which formerly paid no heed to the fast joining in it. The solemnity of the fast will rest over the whole town and profoundly influence the voluntary or involuntary conduct of the great mass of the citizens This whole Lenten season has been distinguished by a religious earnestness remarkable for its extent and intensity.

The Dreyfus Case to Be Reopened.

From the proceedings which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on April 6 and April 7 it is evident that the Dreyfus case will again be made the subject of inquiry. This time, moreover, a court-martial will not be permitted to whitewash, by reaffirming the original sentence against DREYFUS, the Generals and officers who are accused of complicity in concocting and suppressing evidence. The investigation will be conducted by a civil tribunal, a course allowable under the Code, for the reason that new facts have been discovered.

It will be remembered that the Court of Cassation set aside the sentence rendered by the first court-martial, in pursuance of which Capt. DREYFUS was degraded from his rank in the army and, after suffering horrible indignities, was condemned to a cage on Devil's Island, Cassation ordered that DREYFUS should receive a second trial, to which end a court-martial was convoked at Rennes in Brittany. Although, in the almost unanimous opinion of onlookers, the evidence produced failed to sustain the charge, the second court-martial arrived at the curious decision that DREY-FUS was guilty, but deserved to be recommended to mercy. We call the decision curious because, if DREYFUS really committed the crime imputed to him, no punishment could be too severe for him. Not a few of DREYFUS's friends, and, conspicuously, the late EMILE ZOLA. thought that a pardon tendered under such circumstances should be rejected. When a pardon was ordered by the Ministry of the day, however, DREYFUS accepted it, submitting to the loss of his military rank and to the apparently permanent consignment of his name and memory to infamy. There were still those, however, who believed that a crime had been committed in subjecting an unfortunate man to an appalling alternative, and who were resolved that, should fresh light ever be cast on the mysterious affair, the real criminals should be held up to obloquy.

The desired fresh light was at last secured, in the shape of two significant documents, after Gen. ANDRÉ became head of the War Office, and M. JAURES, one of the most eloquent men in public life, was deputed to present them to the Chamber of Deputies. It will be remembered that the members of both courtsmartial were charged with having been materially influenced by documents not openly produced, but privately exhibited. As neither the accused nor his counsel were permitted to inspect the documents. their exhibition to the court was a glaring violation of justice. M. JAURES showed that one of the documents which helped to convict DREYFUS was a paper bearing notes ostensibly in the handwriting of the Emperor of Germany, but now known to be forgeries, perpetrated, like Col. HENRY's forgery, in the War Office. The second incriminatory document was a letter written by Gen. DE PELLIEUX, in August, 1898, the day when Col. HENRY committed suicide, to M. CAVAIGNAC, then Minister of War. asking permission to resign, because he realized that he had been the dupe of men devoid of honor, and was unable longer to rely on the good faith of his subordinates and unable to trust his superiors, who had made him work with forgeries. A copy of this letter was read by M. JAURES on Monday, April 6, and on the following day Gen. ANDRÉ, the present War Minister, laid the original before the Chamber.

When the copy was read, M. Brisson, who had been Premier in August, 1898, denounced CAVAIGNAC as unworthy to be called a Republican, or to be treated as an honest man, pointing out that he had concealed from his official chief for sixteen days the forgery committed by Col. The deer look up from their browsing

HENRY, and had suppressed the letter written by Gen. DE PELLIEUX, the existence of which had been unknown to M. BRISSON until it was read in the legislative chamber. Futile and farcical was the wild attempt of CAVAIGNAC to exculpate himself from the charge of deliberately concealing the truth and of conspiring to convict Capt. DREYFUS by forged evidence. Seldom has a great parliamentary reputation been so suddenly and completely blasted. It is but a few years ago that a speech of CAVAIGNAC'S was ordered to be published in every commune of France, and since he was looked upon as destined to become President of the Republic. He is now a disgraced and ruined man, nor is there any doubt that he would be impeached had not amnesty been decreed for every one

cated in the Dreyfus scandal. That a third court-martial will not be suffered to obstruct the course of justice in this matter is certain, in view of the fact that the Chamber of Deputies, after wo days' debate, voted confidence in the Government by 250 to 75, and announced its determination that henceforth the Dreyfus inquiry should be confined to the civil tribunals. In other words, the reputation of courts-martial is irretrievably damaged in France. So much for the miserable pretence that the conviction of DREYFUS, even if innocent, was required in order that the honor of the French Army might be maintained intact. A strange honor, that can only be upheld by persistency in falsehood and in wrong.

that had been, or that might be, impli-

The General Staff.

The list of officers recommended for detail to the General Staff, which is to be formed next August, will commend itself to the army. The Secretary of War is expected to appoint Gen. Young as Chief of the Staff, and Adjutant-General CORBIN and Brig.-Gen. BLISS as the general officers to serve on the staff, thus bringing the complement up to forty-five, the number authorized by

Of the officers selected seven are from the present permanent staff department and seven more from the Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps, while five are detailed staff officers. The artillery sends six, the cavalry seven and the infantry ten, the details being apportioned among the arms and branches of the service with relation to their respective strengths. All are graduates of West Point, and, as indicated, they come from all branches of the service except the Medical and the Pay departments. The oldest officer, Major SHA-LER, Ordnance Department, is not yet 60, but will retire for age before his four years' detail is complete; the youngest, Lieut. OAKES, is barely 30 years old. Most, even of the higher officers, are young, for our army. Col. BARRY, the senior of those chosen by the board. is only 47 years old.

The General Staff will begin its work on Aug. 15 next with all the impetus that a friendly atmosphere under the encouragement of the Secretary of War can give it. It should prove as valuable in our army as such organizations have proved in other armies.

The President and His Camera.

Reports about Mr. ROOSEVELT's intentions toward animal life in the Yellowstone Park require translation in order that they be not misunderstood

The President has gone into seclusion within the limits of this Government reservation. For sixteen days he will be shut off from the world by climatic conditions and by deliberate self-sequestration from most of his travelling companions, who await him on a side track at Cinnabar, just outside the northern gateway to the park.

It is assumed by some that the President has entered the Yellowstone Park to gratify his well-known fondness for the sport of hunting; that he will spend his sixteen days in those parts of the park where game is most abundant, and that ne will have no end of fun there with his avorite shotguns and rifles.

The fact is, however, that the citizen who in ignorance of the statutes applies for admission to the park with the destructive purpose so generally and so unjustly attributed to President Roose-VELT is foredoomed to severe disappointment. He learns at the gate that firearms are prohibited. If he persists in entering, his guns are taken away from him by the sergeant in charge of the station: the sergeant gives a receipt for the weapons and returns them when the

wner reappears to depart. This is a precautionary measure, really in the interest of the citizen and sportsman whose outfit is thus temporarily confiscated. If the citizen sportsman were caught inside shooting a bear or a bluebird, he would forfeit his gun altogether to the United States Government, besides becoming liable to a fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment up to two years, or both, for having violated Section 4 of

the act of 1894, which provides: "That all hunting, or the killing, wounding o capturing at any time of any bird or wild animal. except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited within the limits o

This absolute prohibition of hunting for sport is repeated in the regulations promulgated under the law by the Secretary of the Interior:

" 5. Hunting, or killing, wounding, or capturing of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals, when necessary to prevent them from de stroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited."

The purpose of this provision is stated in the act. It is " for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, or to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park."

The results are beautiful to see. There is no place on earth like the Yellowstone Park as a sanctuary of animal life. Immunity is the right, and happy fearlessness is the habit of every living creature there. The most timid varieties of birds hop companionably along the road ahead of you. If you descend to drink at a wayside spring, squirrels and chipmunks play all around your feet, for they know that they will not be hurt.

as you pass. Bears-black, cinnamon and silver-tip-habitually attend a sort of second dinner close to the kitchen doors of some of the hotels; they are perfectly aware that they come under safeguard. Throughout the vast area of the park the protection of the United States Government is over the beasts and the birds,

big and little. And this universal condition of fearless happiness, born of long-continued experience of the might and mercy of the Government at Washington, is precisely what was intended when the law was enacted that excludes the hunter from Yellowstone Park and sends him

to jail if he violates its provisions. Neither the act from which we have quoted nor the regulation promulgated under that act makes any exception, as to prohibition or penalty, in the case of a

President of the United States. For two reasons we assume that the reports about Mr. ROOSEVELT'S hunting programme in the Yellowstone Park refer to the pursuit of living creatures with a camera rather than with a rifle or double-barrelled shotgun.

The first is that he is too good a sportsman to select as the field of his hunting exploits territory where the game has been taught to regard man as its friend, not its enemy. Tame birds, tame deer, half-tame carnivora are not targets that appeal to Mr. ROOSEVELT. He might almost as soon be expected to go a shooting in a zoölogical garden.

The second reason is that the act of May 7, 1894, "To protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park. and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," applies just as much to the President as to any other citizen. It is one of the laws which he has sworn to execute faithfully. He is not going to violate it in his own person for the sake of a few feathered or furred trophies of the hunt.

On this occasion, for rifle, read camera; for gunpowder, read dry plates or film cartridges; for shot, read snap-shot; for explosion, read exposure.

The circumstance that the President's chosen companion in the Yellowstone Park is the gentle-hearted Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS, so much more of a naturalist than of a Nimrod, strengthens the belief that the vocabulary of the present trip needs this correction.

Triggs and Romeo.

To men of good liver, life is full of happinesses. To us it is, and long has been, one of the greatest of these felicities to guide amateurs to Prof. OSCAR LOVELL l'RIGGS, a true museum piece and the choicest treasure in Dr. HARPER's colection. We cannot boast of having discovered TRIGGS, for he was born great, discovered himself early and has a just appreciation of the value of this discovery. But in our humble way we have helped communicate him to the world, assisted in his effusion and diffusion and beckoned reverent millions to his shrine. We have joyed to see him perform three heroic labors, viz.:

- 1. " Knock out " old WHITTIER and LONGFELLOW. 2. " Do up " the hymn writers.
- 3. Name his baby at the end of a year of solemn

But these achievements are only the bright beginning of a long course of haleyon and vociferous proceedings. As yet, Prof. TRIGGS is but in the bud. He came near blossoming the other day, somed with him. A firm which is to produce "Romeo and Juliet" offered him \$700 a week to be the "advance agent " of the show and to " work up enthusiasm by lecturing." Prof. TRIGGS was compelled to decline the offer, but the terms of his refusal show that it is not absolute and that "some day," as the melodramas cry, he will illuminate SHAKESPEARE, dramatic literature and the public mind:

" I regret my inability at this time to take ad antage of this opportunity, for the plan proposed eems to me to be an excellent one. I would regard t, from my point of view, as an educational opportunity. It would gratify me to be able to present my views on drama, on SHAKESPEARE, and on this particular play, to audiences that would gather together from a serious interest in the drama itself. This would be a form of 'university extension ' not hitherto tried, and which should be attended with good educational results-such as I would desire and such also as I assume you would desire."

The nap is worn off the phrase " university extension." What Prof. TRIGGS proposes and the country hungers for s Triggs extension. He must not give up to Chicago what was meant for mankind. His views on any subject are impressive; but on SHAKESPEARE they would be as authoritative and final as it is his genius to be. As we have watched him swatting WHITTIER and LONGFEL-Low, we have felt like yelling.

"What, art thou drawn among these heartless

The professor should take a man more nearly of his size. The Shakespeare legend should be allowed to delude no more. Prof. TRIGGS can be depended upon to reduce this man SHAKESPEARE to his natural proportions, club the sawdust out of that wax figger of literature and preach to eager multitudes the superiority of the modern playwrights. with all the modern improvements. The so-called poetry and imagination visible in this Stratford charlatan's plays must be torn out, deracinated, the fellow would call it, in his fustian style. If these plays are to be put upon the stage, they must be rewritten; and Prof. TRIGGS is the destined rewriter, amender and reviser. The sapless old-fashioned rhetoric must be cut down. The fresh and natural contemporary tongue, pure Triggsian, must be substituted. For example, who can read with patience these tinsel lines?

"Madam, an hour before the worshipped sun Peered forth the golden window of the east, A troubled mind drave me to walk abroad. This must be translated into Triggsian,

omewhat like this: " Say, lady, an hour before sun-up I was feeling

wormy and took a walk around the block." Here is more Shakespearian rubbish: " O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night, As a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear." How much more forcible in clear, con-

ciee Triggsian: " Say, she's a peach! A bird!" Hear " Pop " CAPULET drivel: " Go to, go to,

You are a saucy boy." In the Oscar dialect this is this:

" Come off, kid! You're too fresh." Compare the dropsical hifalutin, " Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's tops,"

with the time-saving Triggsian version: " I hear the milkman." The downfall of SHAKESPEARE is only matter of time and TRIGGS. CARNEGIE ought to endow TRIGGS. OSCAR HAM-MERSTEIN ought to dramatize TRIGGS.

TRIGGS is the hope, and soon will be the pride, of the stage. He ought to have not ess than \$7,000 a week for fifty-three weeks a year.

Points of the Carpenters' Strike. The carpenters' strike in this city marks a stage in industrial consolidation far in advance of anything yet re-

vealed of either capital or labor. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the striking party in this instance, is an organization of carpenters pure and simple. It is national, and, according to the statement of its president, covers the entire country and has a membership of 150,000. Its aim, of course, is to enlist every American carpenter, so that that trade may meet the public demands upon it with the force of a monopoly. Like the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters thinks best to keep its affairs apart from those of other trades.

The theory of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the union against which the United Brotherhood is moving. is that the cause of organized labor is not best served by independent organizations of the different callings. Consequently the Amalgamated men are associated here with the Building Trades, which are in turn associated with the American Federation of Labor, whose purpose it is to bring all labor unions of all kinds into one vast consolidation directed and controlled by a central government.

We hear plenty of complaints that the United Brotherhood men have "no regard for the public." None the less, THE SUN knows of no law that exists or no principle of law to be invoked which can forbid this same strike; and the motives of it are not reviewable by the public either.

Elevated Car Marks.

We have received numerous complaints of the Third avenue elevated trains for not being so marked that people on the platforms can tell their destination. So reasonable and inevitable are these criticisms that we are at a loss to understand why the elevated company has not made them unnecessary.

The signs the trains bear now are much less noticeable than formerly, and to the general public they are unintelligible. The elevated cars should carry a notice of their destination as distinct as that borne by the surface cars.

Mayor Low, having concluded that he had better take a hand against the railroad bills in Albany, hauls down the colors hoisted over his own particular measure and declares furious war on all.

For the general protection of the city's interests and good name, however, we believe that it would be of broader and nd the English drama would have blos- deeper and more useful moral effect if the rectifying the lease of Pier 24, in the making of which he fell into partnership with the Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

> During the last two years American prosperity has received blows as staggering as our colossal energy and success. Yet it will survive them all.

> Friends of the Hon. JACOB CANTOR must egret extremely that such an arraignment of him as was made in the Greater New York Temocracy meeting night before last could be possible, but no one who has watched Mr. Canton's course since getting back into public office can be surprise!.

Lia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN JUST BACK PROM BANT.

Catholic and Protestant Conversion TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Catholic" asks in to-day's Sun: "Did you ever hear of a good, practical Catholic turning Methodist?" Let me reply with another interrogation: Did you ever find a good, practical Protestant abandon his faith to enter the "rest and security in the Catho Church?"

good as the other, for we all worship one God, but I strenuously object when it is said that a good Catholic never turns, but that a Protestant, be he good, had or indifferent, is weak-minded enough to adjust himself to circumstances regardless of the Christian training he has had.

NEW YORK, April 8. PROTESTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of April 8 a writer signing himself "Catholic" took shop McCabe of the Methodist Church to task for ferring to converts from the Roman Catholic nurch. He seemed to scoff at the idea that such a thing could possibly happen. Your correspondent must either be ignorant or insincere. Members of his Church always take the ground when a thing of his church always take the ground when a thing of this kind happens that the party who leaves the Roman Church for the Protestant is not in good standing. Why do they all make this assertion?

A few years ago in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of central New York a Roman Catholic priest and his congregation came into the Episcopal Church. Many are yearly drifting from his Church. If it were not for immigration its members in this country would be growing less each year. Many who have drifted from Protestantism return to it again. The numberless fairy tales which one is forced to believe in that faith were too much for any one having common sense.

The National Art Theatre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with cordial appreciation the letter signed "K. D." relating to the National Art Theatre proposition. with cordial appreciation the letter Signed A. D. relating to the National Art Theatre proposition, published on your editorial page to-day. Your correspondent states the matter with irreproachable precision when he says: "Our great need is of a theatre whose aim shall be to present the best plays, classical and modern, with the highest perfection of ensemble possible, and whose standard shall be so high that great artists may consider that they receive as well as confer honor when its doors are thrown open to them."

The plan in question, formulated by a committee of the American Dramatics (Club, distinctly contemplates—in conjunction with its primary object of fostering native dramatic art and literature—the production of classic and foreign plays. The term "classic," as here used, means the classics of the English language, from the pre-Elizabethan moralities, such as "Everyman," down to Arthur Wing Pinero and Stephen Phillips of to-day. "Foreign" means, to us, the ancient and modera classic plays of Continental Europe. In the repartory our theatre, contemporary dramatists like Rostand, Perez Galdós, Ibsen, lifernson, Maeterlinch, Sudermann, Hauptmann, and D'Annuntho would have their piace: and great artists, of whatever nationality, would be welcomed with the true hospituality of untrammelled art.

A "National Art Theatre, New York"—that is our

ality, would be welcomed with the true hospitality of untransmelled art.

A "National Art Thestre, New York"—that is our idea, for a beginning. The cascential thing is practically to begin. New York is the metropolis, and the cosmopolis, of America. No "agreed provincialism" here!

Becretary of the America. Dramadata Club:

Committee on National Art Thesize Project.

MR. BEECHER'S SPINIT.

Investigations of Spiritualism by a Philesopher of Experience in East India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have made spiritualism a study for the last thirty years; first in India, then in Egypt, then in London and for the last fifteen years in America, and I sympathize very greatly with Dr. Funk in his energetic efforts to investigate the finding of the lost coin. Fam by no means an anti-spiritualist. In fact, I am inclined to believe that with the story of Christianity pefore us there must be some means of communication with the spirit world. But I am obliged to confess that I have never found ny tangible evidence of if.

My experience began with the late Madame Blavatsky at Simla. Strange to say, she discovered a "lost ring" which had been stolen by a native in Simla and was found in a shop in Bombay. She also discovered a lost tea cup. I think we succeeded in exposing the fraud of the lea cup, but the lost ring remained a mystery. Madame Blavatsky had two devoted dis-

ciples in Mr. Sinnett, the author of "Esoteric Buddhism," and the India Secretary of the Home Department at Simla. She informed them that a Mohammedan moulvie at Sectapore was the incarnation of a great Buddha These two English disciples visited the Moslen priest at Sectapore, but, so far from discovering that he was an incarnation of a great Buddha, the reverend gentleman politely in-vited the Englishmen to leave his mosque. and then remarked to his pupils that it was very dreadful to find English gentlemen in a state of intoxication so early in the morning! hink it is pretty generally admitted that Madame Blavatsky was an impostor

state of intoxication so early in the morning! I think it is pretty generally admitted that Madame Blavatsky was an impostor.

My next experience was with the great Akhoond of Swat, on the Afghan frontier. He was credited with working many miracles, but I never discovered one nor did any of my intimate native friends. In London I communicated with the great wizard, Mr. Maskelyn, who maintained that he could produce any of the spiritualistic manifestations, and one afternoon when seated in St. James's Hall a materialized spirit appeared on the platform and came through the air and seized me by the hand. These and many other proofs were given me to show that spiritualism could be exposed.

My next experience was with the New Lebanon Shakers, about fifteen years ago. Elder Evans was a confirmed believer in spiritualism and assured me that he had seen huadreds of materialized spirits from all parts of the world. I asked him if he had any witnesses, and he replied that it was a fact known to every Shaker. I then went to the senior minister. This ministry is alwaysheld by two azed men and two azed women. I consulted the senior minister, I told him what Elder Evans had said. He replied: "Elder Evans is an excellent man, but he lives in a world of ideas peculiar to himself." It then asked the azed minister, "Have you witnessed any of these spiritualism came and stood before me: I had not the least doubt that she was a young woman in the flesh. I held her hand tightly, when suddenly a flood of light appeared behind me, and in the excitement of the moment I loosed the woman's hand and she disappeared." I made two years' investigation at New Lebanon and I found nothing whatever to prove the existence of spiritualism.

On one occasion in London I attended a séance, of which the medium was a young lady, the daughter of a General, who had convinced many of her friends that she was a killed medium. The spirits communicated with rapping. But I discovered that he young lady was rapping the table with her foot; yet for months sh

writing pad on which the sentences are being written.

Now, with respect to Dr. Funk's incident, it is not strange that the spirit of Henry Ward Beecher should appear. There was a dispute too St. Jude tells us) about the removal of the body of Moses, and it is not improbable that there should be some excitement in the spirit world regarding the removal of Mr. Beecher's body from Greenwood. But why should he trouble himself about such a trivial matter as a lost coin? If I had to investigate this matter I should give my whole attention to the history of this coin, and I think it could be traced to circumstances affecting the disposal of that coin. This has been my experience in a number of cases.

At one time I found a number of people who had seen ghosts under very peculiar circumstances, but in course of time I discovered in the case of each individual that there were hereditary tendencies to illusions which bordered on insanity.

there were hereditary tendencies to illusions which bordered on insanity.

Even Prof. Hyslop is obliged to admit that the communications which he received from the departed spirit of his father are trivial and almost absurd. This would seem to indicate that there is a possible solution to be found in the science of thought or mind reading.

I should add that my investigations with regard to spiritualism have been conducted with an honest conviction that I should find something which would enable me to believe in it. It is with this view that I have conversed with Hindoq Yogis, Persian mystics, and spiritualistic mediums. But there has been no result.

The Author of the Dictionary of Islam. New York, April 8.

Queens Borough Hall for Long Island City TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hope it is not a fact that a majority vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is already had in favor of Long Island City as a the Queens Borough Hall, and if it be true, I hope the gentlemen with those votes will change their minds before the time for actual decision. Mr. Cassidy, who lives in Long Island City, and whose interests peculiarly lie there, and who is president of the borough of Queens, wants the building placed there and s working to get it there; but that of itself furnishes no adequate reason, and surely no mis

nishes no adequate reason, and surely no misapplication of the rules of etiquette is to determine the question.

There are people who carry on business in
the vicinity of Battery Park, in Manhattan,
who would like to see the new General Post
Office located at that point, but the selection
would not be a wise one, and yet that would
be a wiser thing to do than choosing Long
Island City for the new Borough Hall, for
Battery place is not suffocated by black smoke
and noxlous vapors, nor is it more at the extreme of Manhattan than is Long Island City
at the borough of Queens. Such a building
in Long Island would become untenable
within a few years, so rapidly is that section
developing in manufacturing industries,
whose clash and roar, smoke and odors render methodical clerical work very difficult
and health and comfort impossible. This is
but one of many reasons why the Borough Hall
should not be built upon the banks of Newtown Creek. The members of the board
have fixed a time to go over the ground and
to examine into the matter fully, and I have
not the least doubt, from that circumstance,
that their minds are still open to the whole
question.

Aprill 8.

Living Well on \$2,500 a Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been very much interested in the discussion as to whether \$3,500 a year is a sufficient sum

to live on and "keep up appearances."

I would like to tell about a family of four man, wife and two children—living in the suburbs, paying from \$35 to \$10 a month rent, with one servant, living well, and in touch with all the good literature of the day. touch with all the good literature of the day. The man gets three suits, two overcoats and half a dozen good shirts a year. &c. The woman is considered a well-dressed woman, and the children are also carefully looked after. Three dinner parties a winter, two or three luncheons, two evening card parties are about the rule for this family.

These parties always comprise from twelve to eighteen people. The man belongs to a golf club, also a card club. This, you see, is somewhat different from the views of "C. W. S." who, when he entertains, does it "at the club" instead of under his own roof. The clothes of these people are all of the best quality. The woman, however, makes all her own gowns—one street, two evening and her house gowns—herself. Also, at any of these "functions" she goes in the kitchen and has everything so cooked and arranged that there only remains the matter of serving. This mode of living costs \$2,500. CYNIC.

Increased Difficulty in Living on 82.500 a Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note a discussion at this time, since liquor dealers are threat-ening to raise the price of beer to 15 cents per can. Still, I would advise your correspondents to possess their souls in patience. In spite of their threate, the liquor men will probably let the price of beer remain as it is, and entertaining will be no more costly than has been. Nancis Quant.

100,000 AT THURSDAY SERVICES.

rehbishop Bears the Host to Cathedral Chapel-Vigil Kept There All Night. More than 100,000 persons attended the Holy Thursday services in the Roman Catholic churches in this city yesterday. It is said that as many as 20,000 visited each of the large churches. According to the ritual of the Holy Thursday service, the sacrament was exposed in every church all day and night. It will be replaced in the tabernacle this morning, when the mass

of the presenctified will be celebrated.

Archbishop Farley officiated at the service in the Cathedral, which differs from that of any other church in the diocese. The pontifical mass was sung at 10 o'clock, and during this celebration the holy oils which will be used in the services at all the churches in the New York arch diocese in the coming year were blessed by the Archbishop.

After the pontifical mass, there was a procession of the blessed sacrament, in which the Archbishop carried the host to the repository, which had been erected in the north chapel of the Cathedral. Several thousand white lilies and as many roses were banked against a background of palms and hundreds of waxen tapers, to form a setting for the golden ostensorium.

The Archbishop was assisted in the service by Fathers Hayes and Lavelle and thirty-two other priests, including the Cathedral assistants. It was estimated that 50,000 persons had visited the Cathedral before 6 o'clock last evening. In the afternoon the office of the tenebrse was begun, with the Archbishop presiding. The fourteen lamentations were chanted.

gun, with the Archbishop presiding. The fourteen lamentations were chanted. There was not an hour last night when less than 500 men were kneeling before the repository. Members of the Catholic societies in the Cathedral parish volunteered as a guard of honor and kept vigil through the night.

\$45,000 DEATH VERDICT UPSET. Improper Testimony as to Tunnel Victim's

Income and Age Admitted. The verdict of \$15,000 against the New York Central Railroad, obtained in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Christine H. Hinsdale as widow and executrix of Edward C. Hinsdale, who was killed in the Park avenue tunnel collision, has been reversed by

the Appellate Division. Hinsdale was 45 years old, and earned between \$3,850 and \$3,750 a year. On the trial, before Jusice Giegerich, evidence was admitted that Hinadale's expectation of life was nineteen and a half years, and that from \$30,000 to \$92,000 would have been required to purchase an annuity equal to his aver-

This evidence, the Appellate Court says. This evidence, the Appellate Court says, was of too speculative a character, and that "the amount required to purchase such an annuity, free from all the contingencies of loss of employment or earning power by sickness or other misfortune, bears no relation to the benefit that Hinsdale's wife or mother would have received had his life been continued."

MORE FOR COURT ATTENDANTS. Salary Increase Bill for This County Likely

A new trial is ordered.

to Be Signed. Gov. Odell, according to his friends at the Hotel Manhattan last night, is to sign what is known as the Court Attendants the Assembly and is now in the Governor's hands. This bill provides for an increase of salary for court attendants in the county of New York from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The Brooklyn court attendants bill, which has just passed the Senate and

of New York from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The Brooklyn court attendants get anywhere from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

The Governor's friends said that they believed that he ought to sign the bill, for the reason that the New York county court attendants were courteous and hard-working men, and their labors, sometimes reaching far into the night, justified an increase of their salaries to the schedule of the Brooklyn court attendants. lyn court attendants.

TREE PLANTING IN JERSEY CITY One Hundred and Fifty Trees Presented by

Citizens-Mayor Fagan Present. One hundred and fifty trees, the gifts of citizens, were planted in the recently acquired annex to Riverview Park in Ogden avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Mayor Mark M. Fagan and a number of city officials took part in the ceremonies which were arranged by the Hudson City Business Men's Association.

Wireless Talk With Deutschlan

The De Forrest Wireless Telegraph Company announced last night that its station at Coney Island had been in communication with the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which sailed yesterday afternoon, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 in the evening. Then, they said, their station at Point Judith picked up the steamer. A number of private commercial messages were received and sent. The ship was about 120 miles away when the Coney Island communication ceased. The Deutschland is equipped with the Slaby-Arco system.

"Bellairs" Identified by an Admirer.

From Town Topics. The contemptible, sordid motives of those who give to the public the long-suppressed authentic information make one forget en-tirely the crimes of the man who, at this late day, is exposed as an ex-bookmaker, ex-forger, ex-convict.

Again, poor Capt, Bellairs! . . E. G. Bellairs may be all that the news papers and his hounders claim.
We, who knew him, who liked him, cannot disclaim the picture of "346—Chas. Ballentine," as published in TRE SUN on April 4. It is the nan we knew in Cuba, in China and in the Philippines as Capt. Bellairs, chief correspondent of the Associated Press. Capt. Belliars was liked for the individual measure men took of him. He was must unassuming and with the instincts of a gentleman—those instincts that cannot be adopted but must be born.

Capt. Bellairs was a man to be trusted. He uld sit en famille, as it were: the conversa tion could be of the most confidential char He had the manners of a well-born manthe instincts of a thoroughbred that made him as silently cold and unresponsive at times as he was agreeable at other times.

The State Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If a party of promoters should visit the capitalists of any of our financial centres, with a proposition any of our mancial centres, with a proposition to build a railway with a single track through a thickly settled section, to be laid with 56-pound fron rails, having heavy grades, sharp curves, wooden bridges or ferries for crossing rivers, wooden viaducts over ravines, freight cars of ten tons' capacity, and lightweight engines, they would be ridiculed. They would be informed that such a road in com-petition with a modern railway could not petition with a modern railway could not earn operating expenses and therefore its bonds would be of no value as a security.

A 1.000-ton-barge canal is to-day as obsolete as the single-track railway. The canalpolicy of this State under Roosevelt and Odell has been a disgraceful farce. The adoption of the 1.000-ton-barge canal by the Democratic party in 1802 defeated Coler. The signing of the Thousand-Ton-Barge Canal bill by Odell ends his political career in this State. The majority against the barge canal in November next, north of the Bronx, will be equal to the vote cast for Coler, Plus that cast for Odell in 1902. Our country brothers are not fools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The proposition to submit to popular vote the question of spending a hundred million on a canal is about as sensible as it would be for the Governor to decide the matter by the toss of a cent. Instead of spending a hu toss of a cent. Instead of spending a hundred millions or more for a canal, would it seem altogether irrational for us to say to the Lake States, "We recognize that a canal from the Lakes to tidewater would be of enormous benefit to you. If, therefore, you will subscribe the necessary capital we will allow you to build such a canal through our territory, subject to such rental and conditions as may be agreed upon." F. M. L. NEW YORE, April 8.

GUAM NEEDS MONEY.

Schools Closed for Lack of Funds and

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The Navy Department has received a report from Commander W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., the new Governor of Guam, in which he earnestly recommends that Congress provide for disposing of the unowned land of the island through a homestead law and that all money obtained by sale be devoted to the island's benefit. In the opinion of Commander Sewell, Guam will be able to pay its own expenses if things are run well for a few years. At present the revenues are barely sufficient for running expenses, "although the native officials receive very low salaries and the naval people holding civil positions receive nothing from the island Government, while the schools are closed and the schoolhouses are in ruins."

ment, while the schools are closed and the schoolhouses are in ruins."

It seems a pity, he says, that the medical officers of the navy here should labor so hard to save infant life while the children are forced to grow up in ignorance, not even acquiring a knowledge of English. He suggests that a considerable amount of money should be made available immediately to build and equip schoolhouses and a regular allowance be made for their maintenance.

Atternative ginning phy's to-day Heade as the One at the

maintehance.
"The past and present history of this island," he adds, "is not such as to develop a standard of citizenship that makes popular government a success, but judi-cious action may make it possible with those who are now children."

LIVE BLIND SALAMANDERS, From an Artesian Well That Penetrales

Director Charles H. Townsend of the Aquarium received on Wednesday from the United States Fish Commission four specimens of a subterranean creature that seldom has been seen alive above ground. They came from San Marcos, Tex., out of an artesian well 188 feet deep bored by the commission in 1895. It is surmised that there is a cavern at

the bottom of the well containing all sorts of aquatic beings that never have seen the light since their remote ancestors were

light since their remote ancestors were shut in mons ago.

The quartet are known as Typhlomolog rathburs. One of them couldn't stand the fierce light of the upper world and is now preserved in alcohol. The three others are alive and kicking somewhat feebly. They are the only living specimens of their kind outside the subterranean cavern from which they were drawn through the Texan artesian well.

artesian well.

Mr. Townsend says they belong to the salamander family. They have no eyes, but have gills and four feet, which, it is surmised, they use to feel their way in search of food. They are about two inches long and of a pinkish white color.

3-CENT FARES IN CLEVELAND. Mayer Johnson Tells Democratic Councilmen What to De to Get Them.

CLEVELAND, April 9 .- Mayor Johnson has already begun work on his plans to procure the construction of three-cent street er lines in this city. To-day he called the Democratic members of the City Council to the City Hall and instructed them what to do. As soon as the Council is organized ordinances will be introduced and bids

ordinances will be introduced and bids will be advertised for and the rights of way obtained for three-cent lines.

Last . year a man named Hoefgen of Brooklyn accepted the Council's proposition and offered to build a three-cent electric railway, but an injunction was procured from the courts restraining the Mayor and Hoefgen from constructing it. The Mayor was enjoiend from granting a franchise to Hoefgen.

The new form of government will go into effect on May 4 and Johnson can then proceed with his scheme.

FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION. The Month of April Likely to Eclipse the Record-Breaking Month of March. WASHINGTON, April 9.-While the number

of immigrants coming into the United States during the month of March exceeded all previous monthly records, it is likely that it will be eclipsed by the total for April. The daily record so far this month has exceeded the high average, and yesterday 4,000 were landed at Ellis Island, 5,000 were passed to-day and 6,000 are expected to-morrow. The new tugboat H. B. Chamberlain has been leased by the Immigration Bureau for a boarding boat for the Ellis Island inspectors.

Under the recent immigration inspection

Under the recent immigration inspection agreement made with the Canadian Pacific Railroad the Treasury Department leased a commodious building at Malone, N. Y., which is on the northern border, for use as a detention place for Chinese immigrants seeking to enter the United States at that port.

TO SETTLE ACRE DISPUTE. Solivia's Minister to Washington Will Negotiate Direct With the Brazil.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Bolivia has cabled to Senor Don Fernando E. Guschalla, her Minister to Washington, directing him to proceed to Rio Janeiro to negotiate with the Brazilian Government for the settlement of the Acre dispute. Senor Guschalls

ment of the Acre dispute. Señor Guschalla has been appointed a special plenipotentiary and will be assisted by Señor Caludo Pinilla. Minister of Bolivia to Brazil.

Under the terms of the protocol agned by the Bolivian and Brazilian governments the Acre dispute, which involves \$0,000 square miles of territory, is to be the subject of direct negotiation, failing in which it is to be decided by arbitration. Upon the completion of his special mission Señor Guschalla will return to Washington.

DON'T WANT TO GO TO PEEKSKILL. Troop C and Squadron A Wish to Camp on Hempstead Plains.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, has been asked by Troop C and Squadron A to allow them to have their camp manœuvres of the coming summer at Hempstead Plains instead of at Peekskill.

Hempstead Plains, it is argued, will Hempstead Plains, it is argued, will afford more complete facilities to the cavalry, who find the plateau at Peekskill very small for extended-order drill.

Gen. Roe said yesterday that the plan was before Gov. Odell for approval. He favored the idea.

Troop C and the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery are the only Brooklyn organizations to go to camp this season.

Sent to the Workhouse for Whistling at

the Wrong Time. WASHINGTON, April 9.-John Lewis, a colored citizen of Washington, with a kind heart and an ear for music, was arrested and sent to the workhouse to-day for whist and sent to the workhouse to-day for whist-ling at the wrong time. Lewis saved a little cur from the dog catchers, but lost his freedom. The pound-men were just about to throw a net over the unsuspecting dog when Lewis attracted its attention by whistling, and the cur escaped. Lewis was arrested for "interfering with municipal officials in the discharge of their duty, and was sent down despite his protestation that he was "jes whistlin' and didn't mean no harm."

Lelita Armour Back in Chicago. CHICAGO, April 9.-Lolita Armour, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, who was treated last winter by the Vienna specialist, Dr. Lorenz, is back in Chicago. She had been living with her in Chicago. She had been living with her mother, nurses and a physician in a hotel in Augusta, Ga., and has returned to Chicago in excellent health, after avoiding the biting winds and raw climate of winter and early spring. Dr. Lorens has already set sail for America, and will be in Chicago within a fortnight. He will remain a few days in New York before coming here.